

The Memphis Appeal.

EXTRA.

ATLANTA, Ga.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1864

THE SOUTHERN SIEGE.
The lines—those fortifications which have been prepared of nothing growing along the lines whatever. The enemy have been really quiet, and evidently distrustful of our power to assault our works, having done nothing, excepted, experimentally, of their impossibility. There has also been less than the usual amount of commanding and picket skirmishing. Since our last we have had several heavy showers which doubtless probably now be all prevent future operations. This morning is clear and pleasant.

THE CITY.—Yesterday afternoon a brisk fire from several heavy guns was opened on the city, and kept up for several hours. The fire did not seem to be directed at any particular locality, and the shells fell in every direction within range. Toward evening the fire slackened, and throughout Saturday night, Sunday and Monday night only a occasional shot was directed at the city. We have heard of no personal casualties since Saturday night, although a number of dwellings were struck, and narrow escape took place. This morning since daylight we have had frequent reminders of the hatred the foe entertains for us, as a number of shell have already been thrown.

OPERATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

Another attempt of the enemy to intercept the railroad communications of our army has ended, and the results are known. Like the predecessors on the Macon and West Point roads, the raiders have been driving off disorder and after defeat, having accomplished but little damage to the roads, both which are again in running order, and the fear and anxiety that had prevailed in all circles, since Friday morning, when the presence of the enemy on the roads was first positively known, have abated.

The original force of the enemy engaged in this expedition was about three thousand cavalry, with over pieces of artillery. They entered Fairburn, on the West Point road about three o'clock Friday morning, when they tore up about one-fourth a mile of track, doing no other damage. From thence they moved rapidly on toward the Macon road. During the day their progress was much impeded by Ross' brigades, which opposed them at every point, but was unable to prevent their advance only temporarily, and the main body reached Jonesboro late Friday evening. During the night they committed their usual depredations upon the citizens, in the way of robbing them of supplies, clothing, etc., taking every liberty with private property they chose. About a dozen buildings, including the depot, court house, one large storehouse, and three blacksmith shops, were fired, and the track to a considerable extent nearly a mile length torn up. The amount of Government property destroyed was small, and only two cars fell into their hands. In the meantime another party struck the road near Bear Creek station, and at one point near Lovejoy's, a short distance of the track was overthrown. At Bear Creek about one-fourth of a mile was overthrown, so the constructed train fell into their hands. Eleven platform and four box cars were burned, and one locomotive slightly damaged.

During the whole of Saturday the forces sent to meet the raiders were maneuvering to drive them from the road, and capture them, and no loan the skirmishing was constantly kept up. Up to noon the enemy was engaged in endeavoring to collect his scattered parties, a considerable part of the Macon road, near Lovejoy's, where they were attacked about one o'clock by Reynolds' infantry brigade. In the meantime Ross' cavalry squad reached their rear. A squad of the infantry was so suddenly attacked that many persons were cut down without a chance of saving and wounded with a considerable quantity of supplies, etc., being abandoned. Finding Ross posted in the rear, the Federal commander ordered a charge, which was desperately made, the whole command passing through the small force, which was entirely inadequate to oppose their movements. In the hand-to-hand encounter that here occurred, other cuts were freely given and received, and we find a number of our men who bore unmistakable marks of having been within reach of the bayonet. But the enemy, however, though they did not stir to take advantage of their superiority of numbers, most of our men escaped. The enemy were pursued until a late hour Sunday night, to a point north of McDonough, where on account of the bad condition of our horses the pursuit was abandoned. When last heard from the raiders were evidently moving as rapidly as possible toward Decatur, which place they probably reached early yesterday, after having made a complete circuit of our army.

The Federal loss in this movement was now

not known yesterday evening when we left Jonesboro, but it was estimated it would reach by killed, one hundred and fifty wounded and eighty prisoners. They also lost a few horses and a number of arms. One loss in killed, wounded and missing was probably one hundred and two, the principal part of which was sustained by Ross' brigade, which had transversely crossed over the enemy during the whole forty-eight hours, and behaved in the most gallant manner throughout. The enemy also reported one piece of artillery from this command.

A portion of the forces sent down returned to the front last evening, but enough has been kept below to insure the safety of the Macon line against further, and strong measures have been made by which they can be rendered to any point threatened or in imminent danger.

Yesterdays have resumed their regular trips on the road. The damage to the telegraph line was greater than is believed, as we learn from gentlemen who passed over the road yesterday morning. The wires were cut down, and the wire cut at a rail carried off for evidence of fire miles below Jonesboro. The operator at Fairburn was captured but Mr. Gandy, at Jonesboro, made his escape.

THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.

It would accomplish a good to announce that Gen. Wheeler was when last heard from successful; but there can be no impropriety in announcing that his movement to the enemy's rear has been a complete success, as far as our own juries to the enemy's line of communication, and the destruction of valuable stores, is concerned. A soldier, wounded in the arm at Elizabethtown, and who has returned to the city, confirms the reports of the tearing up of the railroad at various points between the Elizabethtown and Oconeeville, the destruction of the bridge over the latter, the occupation of Dalton, and the blowing up of the tunnel above Dalton.

Prisoners brought to say that Sherman is abandoning his supplies, and keeping no men on half rations—a fact they regard as confirming the rumors which prevailed in their camp of Wheeler's successes. And in addition, we are that our commissary department is already in possession of one thousand head of beef cattle captured near Kingston.

The Yankees who visited Jonesboro Friday night freely acknowledged that Wheeler was in Sherman's rear, and had been successful, but he acknowledgment was accompanied by the boast that a sufficient force was after him to capture his whole command, and that he would not escape. Perhaps so!

GROWING FEAR.

It is the common practice of the leading journals of the North to speak derisively of the power, performances and prospects of the South. With them our power, from the beginning, has been nothing to fear. According to these sheets we have always been, since the war began, just at the point of strangulation, or of having our back bone broken, and the rebellion, as they style this contest, just about to be crushed.

Occasionally, however, they get frightened. Then fear gets frightful views of devastation, and ruin, and woe; then their capital is about to be taken, and all Europe astonished and ready to re-raise the new republic. Some occasion has recently arisen, and these pitiable and contemptible mercenary nations of ingracious and disgraced despotism stand at the vigor and power so unexpectedly displayed by a people they pretend to regard, and do write about, as in the last agonies of political death.

But while God truly represents himself and is as falsely represented by these mercenary sheiks, as having a fast hold on the throat of the rebellion, which they say is in the last throes of strangulation, and while Sherman is as falsely represented as having made a mortal thrust into the very bowels of its body, the supposed omnipotence strikes terror into the heart of the boastful, cowardly tyrant, striking his destruction, by a sudden blow at his head. The errant spirit of the tyrant quails before the unexpected movement, pale and trembling with fear, to an assembled crowd of the fourier rebellion as feels he so richly deserves.

While stories of the downfall of Richmond and of the annual occupation of Atlanta by the Abolition hordes, are going the rounds of the press, and the dazed people of the North are led to believe that the rebellion is about to be crushed; that people and Government are suddenly awakened to a sense of the true situation by the invasion of their own territory by a formidable portion of the very army they have had represented to them as annihilated.

Alarm and dismay immediately seizes upon them, and they cry aloud for help—help to rescue their capital from capture, their home from desolation. To show the fact that this alarm now withers their long mouths, bearing the following, from a late number of the New York Herald, one of the most biased and mercenary of the whole vise crew. What a people and Government, to be so frightened at the movements of merely a link of a political carcass!

The rebels are agitated in Maryland, and another panic prevails in the northern part of Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin accordingly issued a call for thirty thousand "for the exigency"—warning, as usual, for the near approach of the enemy, before making preparations to receive him. We are informed that, if the defense of Pennsylvania shall be left to these thirty thousand men, will

be banished, there will be nothing to check the progress in Northern movement whether thirty thousand, twenty thousand, ten thousand, or twelve thousand strong, either of the Great natural obstacles, or even the Susquehanna river. The inhabitants of the country below, in action, seem to be assisted by but one idea—the supreme idea of running off negroes, cattle, live stock and other valuable beyond the reach of those terrible Southern barbarians, the snakes of whom, as I do not, to the Peccary, Yana, Farmer, slave, barbed, at least forty feet long.

In view, however, of what we consider the main design of the enemy to all these destructive and perplexing operations along the upper Potomac, we think the chief object is to render the Panhandle tributary to some route of their slaves. The rebellion now is in extreme danger of a final crisis. Grant has it by the throat at Petersburg, and it must be much to relax his hold, even by long digressions and fruitless sieges, that will clinch the blow as McClellan was compelled, and as Hunter was compelled to turn his back upon Richmond in order to save Washington. That Grant designs nothing else, the general movements along the Maryland border we do most seriously believe.

We dare say that Early, Breckinridge, Kirby, L. boles and company are for the preservation of the important work of providing, and maintaining stations, all the way up the Susquehanna Valley, the deposit of supplies necessary to enable an army of twenty thousand men to move down with impunity so rapidly as to seize Maryland again in possession of the slaves or their master. In view of this, we care less to know who the last, Clark and Arnold are doing, than what the administration is about at Washington.

When we were assured that General Joe Johnson had been removed from the command of the rebel army of Georgia and recalled to Richmond, we guessed that it was for commanding service nearer Washington. We knew, too, from his military experience and knowledge of all the country between Richmond and the line of the upper Potomac, and especially the Shenandoah Valley, that he was the very man to head the command of a rebel army in full digestion. Now we find that rebel journals at Richmond admitting has to this view of the matter we were right; for they seem to believe too, our opinion were actual facts, obtained through the agency of spies or friendly vessels in communication with the war office. Whether may be the truth as regards to this thing, this is one of the remarkable fact which so strongly suggests another residence at upon Washington that we would earnestly call to it the special attention of the administration.

The only point at which the armistice of Jeff. Davis, around the whole circle of rebellion, can by any apparent possibility inflict a blow upon us that will be, if successful, of any decisive advantage to themselves, is Washington.

At this long, too, a successful blow at Washington might at once change the whole face of affairs, and, through the intervention of France and England, might result in breaking up the United States into not two, but three or four, independent states of the Santa American Confederacy.

In view of these results, cannot Lee and Jackson to hold for a few weeks the defenses of Petersburg and Richmond with even twenty thousand men, while, with sixty or eighty thousand, either he or Johnston is sweeping down the Shenandoah valley for the vulnerable north side of Washington? Can this like never be imagined from the skill and valor of those that desperate men, in desperate extremities, are always ready for, and are often successful in, the most desperate enterprises?

I just think of the great and grand universal Yankee nation being so frightened at the movements of an army they are trying to make the world believe is powerless—if a people that used to believe, is subjugated! And then again, what can be the condition of a people who after all their boasting about their own power, can become so scared at the approach of forty thousand ragged, undisciplined and half starved rebels upon their capital! Want capacity and skill may that general be supposed to possess, who at the head of "the grandest army ever raised on this continent," numbering hundreds of thousands, when one of these wide,漫游的 sheets tells the world that the rebel Gen. Lee has defeated both Richmond and Petersburg "with over twenty thousand men, while, with sixty or eighty thousand, either he or Johnston is sweeping down the Shenandoah valley for the vulnerable north side of Washington?" Poor Yankees! I must indeed and of a truth be in a weak and shaky condition, when the strengthened and mangy corpse of a beaten down rebellion, can create such spreading apprehensions, not only for its head, but for its very existence. A system! for living people, and the best Government in existence!

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—A special to the Advertiser and Register from the editor of the 18th news in the China, Telephone of the 12th, and Mobile and papers of the 13th, has been received. The editor of the Times congratulates himself that his paper has passed without serious damage in the recent storm.

The rebels are increasing in Kentucky. Over 1000 persons mostly women and children have been recently drafted from the State. It is reported that the Confederate under Adam Johnson are in Cincinnati preparing to attack that city. Major Harbridge says Kentucky is disloyal, ready for a break at any moment.

Lewis' friends are fearing him dead. W. H. Davis and wife have only had a short acquaintance, meaning Lincoln, a strong term, encompassing the power of Congress and disregarding the Executive. Davis is making a call for a Union convention to nominate a buffeto to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Gold in New York on the 18th instant, closed at two hundred six-six and three-quarters.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 17th instant, residing at No. 24 W. 10th street, Mrs. S. F. Fox, Dr. E. Griffith and Miss A. M. Westland, both of this city.